

Business Directory.
John T. Stokes,
COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits in the Court of Queen's Bench for the Counties of York and Peel, Conveyancer, &c., &c., &c., v. v. June 3, 1855. (1-16)

W. MOSLEY,
CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT,
Commissioner in the Queen's Bench,
Office on Yonge Street.
Aurora, 25th May, 1855. (1-17)

J. SUTTON,
WATCH and Clock Maker, Main Street Newmarket. All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired in order and warranted.
Newmarket, September 9, 1853. (1-32)

BIBLE DEPOSITORY.
BIBLES and Testaments can be had at Society's prices, upon application to Thomas Nixon, at the Bible Depository, opposite Rowitt's Hotel.
Newmarket, March 25, 1855. (1-10)

GEORGE D. HUTCHCROFT,
Wagon, Carriage & Sleigh Maker,
MAIN STREET NEWMARKET. All Orders executed with Dispatch.
Newmarket, P. O. 6th, 1855. (1-5-1)

DR. BENTLEY,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
NEWMARKET.
Office—Water Street, foot of Main Street.
Feb. 29, 1857. (1-3)

RAILROAD HOTEL,
NEW MARKET.
THE proprietor having resumed the above HOTEL, respectfully informs the travelling public that the premises have undergone a thorough repair, and he is now prepared for the reception of guests. The Hotel contains the finest of the best brands; and the Larder well supplied.
JAS. FORSYTH.
Newmarket, Oct. 14, 1857. (1-37)

JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for past favors, and to intimate that he is prepared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES, MACHINE CASINGS, and other articles usually required in his line of business.
A number of SUGAR KETTLES, and STEVES, PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.
Newmarket, February 10th 1851. (1-1)

UNITY FIRE & UNITY
GENERAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS,
OF ENGLAND,
Capital, \$2,500,000 Sterling.
J. W. MARSDEN,
Agent Newmarket.
Oct. 23, 1858.

NORTH AMERICAN
HOTEL,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET,
CHAS. BEEFORD, Proprietor.
THE above Commodious Establishment has lately been re-fitted and re-furnished for the accommodation of guests. The proprietor respectfully solicits a call from his many old friends, while visiting Newmarket.
Good Stabling, and a careful hostler.
Newmarket, July 25th, 1859. (1-21)

Whisky Whisky! Whisky!
DOMESTIC AND TODDY.
OF Excellent Quality, by the Barrel, Gallon or Quart. For Sale cheap by
JOHN BENTLEY.
Razors, Set-saws and Knives,
(ROUND and SOFT, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms, by
G. A. WALLACE.
Barber Shop,
2 Doors North of St. W. Bogart's Store,
Newmarket, November 19th, 1858. (1-39)

Dr. D. E. SEYMOUR,
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.
OFFICE—West side Main-st., near the New Era building, Newmarket, C. W.
July 7, 1859. (1-21)

C. Mortimer,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.
AURORA.
A FRESH supply of Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, &c., &c.,
Aurora, March 16, 1859. (1-5)

Western Assurance Company,
Or Toronto, C. W.
CAPITAL \$400,000.
P. D. KELLY, Agt.,
Brimleyville.
Brimleyville, March 16, 1859. (1-5)

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
(LATE MARY'S OLD STAND.)
BY HENRY CROXON.
HOLLAND LANDING.
THE premises have lately been thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished for the accommodation of guests.
S. B. Good Stabling and a careful hostler always in attendance.
Holland Landing, March 16, 1859. (1-5)

"Markman's Home,"
BY JAS. MCCLURE
HOLLAND LANDING.
THIS is now the only fitted up for the reception of guests, and attached to it is the best of Market Rooms in the Village.
JAS. MCCLURE,
Licensed Auctioneer!
For the United Counties of York and Peel.
Holland Landing, March 22, 1859. (1-6)

Professional Notice.
DR. HUNTER begs to announce to the subscribers of Newmarket, and surrounding country, that he has resumed the practice of his profession at his residence. Office at his residence, Thistle Street.
Consultation from 9 to 11 o'clock, A.M.
Newmarket, May 17, 1859. (1-14)

Business Directory.
John T. Stokes,
ARCHITECT &c., &c., &c., &c., Canada West
Sharon, Jan. 25, 1855. (1-51)

T. Bishop & Son,
BRICK-LAYERS, Plasterers and Stone Masons,
Dealers in Lime, &c., &c.
Main Street, Newmarket, May 7, 1857. (1-12)

A. BOULTBEE,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Newmarket.
Newmarket, Oct. 5th, 1855. (1-36)

R. MOORE,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Attorney, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Office in the New Court, House, next to the County Council Office, Toronto.
Toronto, June 5, 1857. (1-37)

JOHN R. JONES,
BARRISTER-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Office in Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto.
Toronto, June 20, 1855. (1-37)

NORTH RICHARDSON,
CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c., &c., Commissioner in the Queen's Bench, Office—Old Stand, Prospect St. Patents of Inventions procured.
Newmarket, 1855. (1-1)

INTERNATIONAL
Life Assurance Society of London,
Capital—Half-a-Million Sterling.
ROBERT H. SMITH,
Agent.
Newmarket, Nov. 3, 1855. (1-41)

DR. PYNE,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has REMOVED to his new premises on Gormley Street, opposite the Woolen Factory, where he may be consulted at all hours, except when absent on professional business.
Newmarket, May 14, 1855. (1-15)

DR. HACKETT,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR, &c.
RESIDENCE—Prospect Street, (Carbutt Hill), Newmarket.
Newmarket, 1855. (1-26)

E. D. ROGERS,
JOINER AND CARPENTER,
IN returning thanks for the liberal patronage conferred upon him by the travelling public, in this place, would respectfully intimate that he is prepared to contract for the
ERECTOR OF BUILDINGS,
of all descriptions, and furnish materials, or otherwise, as may be agreed upon. He keeps constantly on hand, a good supply of Sash and Doors. All orders executed in a neat and substantial manner, and with dispatch.
Newmarket, Sept. 24, 1857. (1-31)

William B. Sullivan,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., &c., Office—No. 2, Toronto-st., second door south of Post Office, Toronto, C. W.
November 4th, 1859. (1-38)

RYAN & HALLEN,
CIVIL ENGINEERS,
AND
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS.
Office—Newmarket, County of York.
JOHN RYAN, C. E.
December 23, 1856. (1-47)

H. Noble, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR
Sharon, C. W.
February 23, 1859. (1-50)

Hides! Hides! Hides!
THE Subscriber is prepared to pay CASH for Hides.
THOMAS NIXON.
Newmarket, Dec. 9th, 1858. (1-43)

WALTER B. GEIKIE, M. D.,
Licentiate of the Medical Board of Upper Canada, and recently one of the Medical Officers of the Toronto General Hospital, and Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in Dr. Hodge's Medical School.
HAS returned to AURORA, and re-taken his former residence on Yonge-street, where he may be consulted at all times, on the various branches of his profession.
Aurora, Dec. 15, 1859. (1-44)

PURE COD LIVER OIL,
Can be Obtained at
Dr. NASH'S Medical Hall,
NEWMARKET.

HAVING just received a large supply; also, the Genuine French's Indian Root Pills, Holloway's Ointment, and Pills, Radway's Relief, Pain Expeller, French's Vermifuge, Gaudin's Worm Tea, Penny's Pills, Vegetable Antibilious Pills, Eye Salve, Cherry and Long Wort and Cherry Pectoral. The above are warranted genuine from the respective proprietors.
Newmarket, March 25th, 1859. (1-6)

SIMPSON & DUNSTON,
No. 35, King-st. East Toronto.
IMPORTERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Colors, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent Turpentine, Patent Dyeing, Zinc Paints, Artists' Materials, Essences, Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, &c., &c., Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.
Toronto, July 20th, 1859. (1-23)

For Sale!
2,000 FENCE & FOUNDATION CEDAR-POSTS. Enquire of
A. J. McCracken.
Newmarket, Feb. 7, 1859. (1-29)

W. C. ADAMS,
Surgeon Dentist, 39 King-street East, south side, third door west from Church-street.
All operations in Dentistry carefully and skillfully performed.
Toronto, July 18, 1859. (1-18)

Wanted to Exchange
BRAN and Shorts for Store Pigs and a Parrow Cow.
Apply to the Newmarket Steam Mills.
O. FORD.
Newmarket, Feb. 2, 1859. (1-51)

Poetry.
A FRAGMENT.
By S. S.

I must speed me from thy sight,
On sunset's car of golden light,
I must mount and onward roam,
To my fair elysium home;
Yet the wealth of posy's bowers,
On thy head I cast in showers;
I have woken the slumbering fire—
Sleeping youth awakes I cry!
Ere the lingering daylight dies,
Hie thee to thy quiet life—
Mix again with scenes of earth—
Fill thy heart's deep chalice up
With the gems from *plumet's* cap:
Go track the ocean's e'er and e'er—
Thy footsteps press a fragrant shore:
Still my soul's buoyant wings,
Will lift thy thoughts from mortal things,
Each new beauty thou may'st view,
Mingled with the good and true,
Will but thrill thy bosom's lyre,
With a strange enraptured fire,
'Till thy heart, and eye, and brow,
Beat and beam with *Genius's* glow.
Newmarket, July 4th, 1859.

Literature.
A MERE MATTER OF TASTE.
BY MRS. GEORGE WASHINGTON WYLLIS.

"Some men admire women as she is—a great many more as she isn't!"
Perfectly true, that last observation; some men would be glorious husbands, if their wives only did something that they don't do, and were something that they can't possibly be. They never supposed women were such frail creatures to wile away under a little hard work like a morning glory at noon day; they had a kind of dim fancy that wives had a pretty easy time of it—that shirts grew ready-made, like rows of top-heavy cabbages, and stockings, amiably put in their thumbs and needed themselves. Bless your dear simple soul if they had a man's work to do, they'd find out the difference quick enough. Very unreasonable and unworkable of them to put on that straggly beard that first attracted a Sunday evening beau! If she was only made of gutta serena, how! if she only had sense enough to do the work of nine Irishwomen and two porters, besides keeping up with the literature of the day, raving "Hathor" on the piano, and always being ready to listen with smiling lips and folded hands while he recites to her the speech that he is going to astonish the political meeting with! Then, wouldn't he admire her?

We respectfully submit the query, whether women don't occasionally get a little cheated in this matter? It is all very nice to be compared to a lump of sugar, or a plate of ice cream, or even an angel, though that last is rather common place—very nice to have *Adolphe* split his suspenders jumping to pick up her fan; and run his legs off to get her the prettiest bouquet in market. This is the kind of man that woman admires as he is. But he don't stay fit. How does she cling to him and worship him, and compare him in her devoted little mind to all deities, ancient and modern! Just imagine her consternation when he first begins to snarl and grumble, and wrinkle up his forehead, until it looks as if it was quitted. Look at her when this glorious Jove-like being first tears his dicky in a rage because it won't button right, and uses slightly profane adjectives over his tight boots—he'll "see her hanged" before he'll go shopping with her! Some women never do find out what a terrible mistake they have made—they keep thinking that all these eccentricities are the necessary accompaniment of genius, and the more they are re-echoed at the meeker they grow. But your true specimen of womanhood—your black-eyed, energetic little mixture of fire and fun, tenderness and naughtiness—she won't stand this sort of nonsense. You might as well play with a lighted powder-cracker—"she'll go off" when you least expect it, and burn your fingers seriously. One or two domestic skirmishes will be quite enough for the discontented husband; he'll withdraw, "defeated with great slaughter."

Decidedly the majority of women admire man as he is, and as he never will be. We suspect it as a Providential arrangement, however, for if the day ever does come when their eyes are opened to all the deficiencies of the amiable and hypocritical animal, what a sprinkling of old bachelors there will be! And old bachelors are the most inconvenient creatures that one can possibly have around—always teasing their feminine acquaintances to hem handkerchiefs and mend gloves for them—always allying, misanthropically, to the pretty girls they "might have had." Might have had, indeed; if they could only have reached her! They will make splendid husbands for girls that like pickles and vinegar and green grapes—they afford uncommon advantages for women who appreciate a man for the qualities he don't possess!

We admire men prodigiously for what they are not; on the other side of the matter, we prodigiously hold our tongue.—*Life Illustrated.*

Noble Qualities
I knew a man of great build, with a superior nature, a manufacturer, who, like a great many powerful, executive men, is a little impatient and hasty. Going, one day, into the spinning-room of his establishment, he found a lad out of his place, contrary to orders, and, with a voice of thunder, asked him why he was there. The sensitive creature was petrified with fear, and stood silent. The man interpreted the lad's strange conduct as contumacious, and, seizing him by the collar, helped him out of the room and down stairs. The lad was overwhelmed with shame, and would not stay there any longer. He immediately packed up what things he had—to do which took but little time, he had so few—and made off to Northampton. "The man went to the foreman, and said, 'Who is that boy?' Said the foreman, 'he is the best boy in the establishment.' "How came he here?" The

circumstances under which he came were related to the man, when he said, "That boy must come back again." And he posted one of the workmen off to bring him back. It cost him about twenty dollars. And the moment he came, he took him by the hand, and said, "I want to ask your pardon. I did not understand you. I did wrong. I want you should come and work for me again." There was not one in that great factory who did not think this man's conduct in asking the boy's pardon was grand—and it was grand. It was grand in the proportion that he might have done differently. The moment he saw that he had done wrong, he was sorry, and did works meet for repentance. That quality of repenting of a wrong, when brought down to the plane of men's vision, seemed beautiful to all that beheld it. There are a thousand forms of repentance; and when men, beholding it, catch just the angle which reveals it in its most beautiful form, as men standing behind a storm catch the angle which makes the rainbow then the sombre virtue is as bright as a rainbow.

Christian love—we learn much about that. We believe in love—self-denying love, painstaking love. But as men hear it talked about, and see it represented by Christian conduct, it does not strike them as anything heroic. Yet let a man, in any degree, go through the steps which Christ took to exhibit his love for the world, let a man produce to his life, in the smallest measure, the traits of Christ's patient love, and you cannot raise up poetry, or picture, or anything else, that will so command the universal admiration of men as such an exhibition of this divine quality.

A young man withdraws one affianced to be his, from her father's house to the greater sacredness of his own. Already he is ensnared by both the cup and the gambler's instruments. In the course of a year, shadows begin to creep over the bright prospects of their wedded life. Their morning is fast changing to evening. The day grows shorter that never shall be long again. Little by little, view and disposition are carrying him down toward degradation and ruin. She bears with him patiently, and vainly strives by affection and kindness, to reclaim him. At length he is regularly brought home besotted. That form meant to be the golden temple of love, has become sulphurous, and seems like a temple of devils. And yet, although every one advises her to separate herself from him, or refuse to administer to him in his wretchedness. Through the day and through the night, for weeks and months and years, and again interminable, she is faithful to that swelling, foaming man. His father and mother have disowned him. His neighbors scorn and scoff at him. Were it not for her they would not darken the door of his dwelling. She will not leave him nor forsake him. And when, at last, having gone from affluence to poverty and rags and squalid misery, he comes to his delicious end, and seems like one in life already in the liquid flame of torment, she tries to sing some hymn to comfort him, and in prayer calls out to God for him. And dying, there is not one to shed a tear for him except the wife. She does weep over that disgusting corruption. Having begun to love him, she loves him to the end. And then when, the sad history becoming known, this love, like a star out of darkness, comes to view, what human soul is there so dead as not to feel that it is both divine and beautiful!

And yet, what is that compared with the love of Christ, who died for the sins of the world, which he had borne in his whole life. We may fail to find real Christian love, but when the eye of the world is fixed upon it, and understands what it is, it seems supremely beautiful to men.

Magnanimities of every kind—it is often-times thought that they conflict with proper selfishness. A spirit of resistance and resentment has come to be incorporated with the world's idea of manliness and strength.—*Extract from H. W. Beecher's Sermon, published in the N. Y. Independent.*

The Turkish Women.
The lower order of Turkish women are almost invariably ugly, always dwarfish in stature, with staring dark eyes, fleshy stupid bow-shaped noses that protrude through the ten dusty yashmaks, and "hog mouths," as an old Stamboul resident characterizes them to me.—In walking; what with their sloppy boots and their awkward dress, their gait is a slovenly shuffle, painful to see, and ungraceful as the waddle of a swan.

The higher classes, especially the Circassians, in extreme youth are often as lovely as imagination can conceive; and they soon get old, and then their white skin becomes of a mawkish leather color. What with the tons of sweetmeats they eat, the want of exercise, and the trying vicissitudes of the climate, they are often unhealthy, and the state of medicine (still even in Europe rather empirical, in Turkey barbarous) is such, that most of the serious diseases become chronic. Painting is not fashionable in Turkey, and every face I saw shadowing through a thin white cloud yashmak, was hideously riddled with rouge up to the very brows, which were charcoaled with some black pigment—perhaps the kohl that Eastern ladies use to dye eyelashes and eyelids with. The very lips seemed stiff with cerement, and the skins that were not hard red, were of a ghastly comeliest whiteness. I saw all degrees of horror in rouge, from a becoming perpetual blush, to that sort of fiery red that a butcher rubs upon a doomed sheep's side. I am told, however, that naturally the Turkish girl has skin of alabaster whiteness, with just a pale tinge of pink, such as there is on the old leaves of a winter rose. I am sadly afraid, poor creatures, that generally their beauty is of a sickly and artificial character, inconsistent with all our ideas of sound health and cultivated minds. The yashmak has a strong tendency to drop off the face, as it has really done in the last few years with most of the Armenian women at Broussa; during the Crimean war, I am told that it got so alarmingly thin, that the police arrested all women who went about the streets or bazars without the old mask of the conventional thickness. I do not deny that I saw certain hours of grace and loveliness, with wonderful eyes of the "first water" peeping through the veils of their yashmaks, but I think they were exceptional, and I believe that on a fine day in London Oxford street, you would present more beauty than was gathered together in all that Asia, valley of "The Sweet Water."

The Bitterness of Falshood.
A dying father once stretched out his hand to his little white-headed boy, a youth of seven years old and said affectionately, "My little boy, I am very sick, and wish you to run down to Mr. B's and get me the medicine written on this paper. The druggist's store was half a mile distant, but when the boy got there he found it shut; and, although Mr. B. lived but a quarter of a mile further off, he concluded not to go and find him, but to return home.—On his way back he contrived what he should say, and in doing so, he called in the aid of falshood. At length arrived, his father said, "My son has got the medicine, I hope, for I am in great pain for the want of that medicine." The child went out of the room, alone, and wept bitterly. Soon after, he was called back to a long farewell of his best earthly friend, for the little boy's mother was in heaven; and as the dying father told his little son that in a few hours he would be a "fatherless orphan," that now he must make God his father, and love and obey Him; that he should always speak the truth, because the eye of God was always upon him, with many other suitable admonitions, accompanied by prayer—it seemed as if the child would sink, he felt so guilty. Sobbing, he rushed from the bedside, and wished he could die. The dying man could speak no more; and, oh! how much would that little boy have given to ask his father's forgiveness for the lie he had told him! Oh, how his heart ached! He ran to the druggist, got the medicine, rushed to the death-bed scene, crying out, "Oh, dear, father, but he was washed—his dear father was dead!" And the last thing he told him was to tell him a lie! Oh, bitter, bitter falshood! gall and wormwood are sweet compared with thee!

Twelve years afterward, and while in college, this little boy, now a young man, went to the grave of his father, and as he stood over his tomb-stone, he seemed to see his pale face again, and to hear his voice. Hear what the young man says over his father's tomb:—"Oh, the thought of that sin cuts me to the heart! It seems to me that worlds would not be too much to give me back I only call loud enough for him to hear me ask forgiveness.—But it is too late, and I must live and die weeping over that ungrateful falshood, which so early being can now forgive. I must sorrow over it with a godly sorrow before Him who abounds in mercy; and from whom alone the penitent receives forgiveness."

Foreign and Colonial.
Arrival of the Fulton.
Capt. Rice, July 5—8 P. M.
The steamship Fulton from Havre 20th, via Southampton 27th ult., passed this point at four p. m., bound to New York. She has 33 passengers and 600 tons of freight. The Panama from St. John for New York, passed here in company with the Fulton.
The King of Naples is said to have accepted the proposition made by his council for a constitution on a liberal basis, and alliance with Piedmont, &c., on certain conditions.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.
The sales of the three days ending with Tuesday the 26th were 20,000 bales, of which 7,000 were to speculators and exporters. The market closed with a declining tendency, but quotations were not changed. Advances from Manchester were more favourable; prices were unchanged, though somewhat irregular.
Liverpool Breadstuffs Market dull with a declining tendency. Wheat 1d. lower.—Corn slightly declined. Provision market was quiet. Consols closed on the 26th at 93 1/2 for account ex-div.
Messrs. Wakefield, Master & Co. report breadstuffs dull and difficult to sell at former prices. Wheat dull with a declining tendency, and prices a little lower. Red 10s 9d to 11s 4d. White 11s 4d to 12s 6d. Corn dull, and all qualities slightly lower. Weather improving. Beef dull and nominally unchanged. Bacon steady. Tallow steady; North American 5s. Sugar steady. Coffee quiet. Potatoes quiet. Rye steady, and sales unimportant at 30s. Peas quiet.

LONDON MARKETS.
Sugar and coffee steady. Rice and tea flat. Tallow firm.
The National Guard are to occupy the different positions in Palermo during Garibaldi's operations against Messina.
The organization of troops and marines was progressing at Palermo.
The interview at Baden had brought about an understanding between Austria and Prussia regarding the re-organization of the military contingent and the construction of the German Confederation.
Napoleon will not recognize the annexation of Sicily, Tuscany and the Romagna to Piedmont.
£200,000 of Australian gold arrived in England on the 26th.

Arrival of the Persia.
The Sicilian Insurrection.—Projected March on Messina.—The Evacuation of Palermo Completed.—The Prince of Wales' Visit.
New York, July 5.
The R. M. steamer Persia arrived this morning from Liverpool, 23d, via Queenstown, 24th.
TURN, June 23.—Advices from Bavaria to the 22nd, state that at Rala the Austrian Government compelling a Sardinian merchant vessel to hoist the Pontifical flag.
At Turin the harbour master refused the steamer Retonno the papers necessary for departure, because it had hoisted the tri-colour flag.

PAKES, June 23.—The Patrie of to-day states that Garibaldi held a council of war on the evening of the 21st, at which it was unanimously decided that the insurrectionary army, after having collected all the necessary military forces, should march on Messina. The volunteers brought by Col. Medici had been chosen with great care; amongst them were officers and engineers. It was believed that the march would commence on the 23th ult.
There is no movement in Sicily.
The Neapolitans were fulfilling Messina and concentrating 60,000 troops there and considerable numbers elsewhere.
The evacuation of Palermo is completed. The Neapolitan flag has left port.
Garibaldi was forming twenty regiments for operating on the main land.

The Neapolitans were in great force in Calabria.
All the communes in Sicily had presented addresses requesting annexation to Piedmont. The American vessel seized by the Neapolitans was the *Charles* and *Ann* of Baltimore. The American Minister of Naples had demanded passports for his son and two others to visit the vessel at Gela.
It was asserted that a final conference at Baden between the Prince of Prussia and the German sovereigns resulted in a decisive agreement on the questions relative to Germany and foreign Governments. The Sovereigns tendered their good offices to bring about an understanding between Prussia and Austria.
The proceedings of the English Parliament were unimportant. Lord John Russell, in acknowledging a French note relative to Saxony, again condemned the course of France.
About 20,000 volunteers were to be reviewed by the Queen on the day the steamer left.
The Prince of Wales embarks for Canada on the 19th inst.

LIVERPOOL, June 23.—Breadstuffs generally low and nominally unchanged. Corn steady; mixed, 32s; yellow, 32s 1/2; white, 34s; a 32s. 6d. Provisions generally quiet and unchanged. Askes quiet; peas, 27s 6d.; a 27s 3d.; pork, 30s 6d.; a 31s Sugar firm. Coffee quiet.
LONDON MONEY MARKET higher and active. Consols 93 1/2 95 1/2.

ESCAPE OF A HUNTER.
St. Joseph, July 4.—The Pike's Peak express which arrived last night, brings advices from Denver City to the 26th ult.
Hodley, the murderer of Card, was arrested on Thursday. He was tried and found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced on Saturday to be hung on the Monday following. On Saturday afternoon a petition was circulated and numerously signed, for a commutation of his sentence, pending which, it was found that the prisoner had escaped, apparently with the connivance of the officers.

INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS.
Complaints are numerous of Indian depredations on the ranches. Small unarmed parties are attacked, robbed of their stock, and often stripped of their clothing; but although threats have been made, there have as yet been no lives taken.
DUEL TIMES AT THE MINES.
The news from the mines is unchanged and unimportant. Business very dull. Weather hot.

By the Queen—A Proclamation.
For the Encouragement of Piety and Virtue, and for the preventing and punishing of Vice, Profane-ness, and Immorality.
VICTORIA R.—We most seriously and religiously considering that it is our indispensable duty to be careful above all other things, to preserve and advance the honour and service of Almighty God, and to discourage and suppress all vice, profane-ness, debauchery, and immorality, which are so highly displeasing to God; and to great a reproach to our religion and Government: To the intent therefore, that religion, piety, and good manners may flourish and increase under our administration and government, we have thought fit, by the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby declare our Royal power, and resolution to discountenance and punish all manner of vice, profane-ness, and immorality, in all persons of whatsoever degree or quality within this our realm: And we do expect and require, that all persons of honour, or in place of authority, will give good example by their own virtue and piety; and to their utmost contribute to the discountenancing persons of dissolute and immoral lives; and we do hereby strictly enjoin and prohibit all our loving subjects, of what degree or quality ever, from playing, on the Lord's Day, at dice, cards, or any other game whatsoever, either in public or private houses, or other places or places whatsoever; and we do hereby require and command them, and every of them, decently and reverently to attend the worship of God on every Lord's Day. Our further pleasure is and we do hereby strictly charge and command all our judges, magistrates, sheriffs, justices of the peace, and all other officers and ministers both ecclesiastical and civil, and all other our subjects whom it may concern, to be very vigilant and strict in the discovery and the effectual prosecution and punishment of all persons who shall be guilty of dissolute, immoral, or disorderly practices; and that they take care also effectually to suppress all public gaming houses and places, and lewd and other disorderly houses; and also to suppress and prevent all gaming whatsoever, in public or private houses, on the Lord's Day; and likewise that they take effectual care to prevent all persons keeping taverns, or other public houses whatsoever, from selling wine, beer, or other liquors, or receiving or permitting guests to be or remain in such their houses, in the time of Divine service on the Lord's Day. And for the more effectual proceeding herein, we do hereby direct and command all our Judges of assize and justices of the peace to give strict charges at their respective assizes and sessions, for the due prosecution and punishment of all persons that shall presume to offend in any of the kinds aforesaid; and also of all persons that, contrary to their duty, shall be remiss or negligent in putting the said laws in execution; and that they do, at their respective assizes and quarter sessions of the peace, cause this our Royal Proclamation to be publicly read in open Court immediately before the charge is given.

Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace, this ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

GOD save the QUEEN.

GOLD.

We have before us some pretty specimens of native gold, and auriferous quartz, of extraordinary richness, from an important vein lately discovered in the Township of Grandy, C. E., one of the townships of the great mineral basin of Lower Canada, to the south of the St. Lawrence, in continuation of the Acton formation.

This gold is found on the property of Mr. William Hungerford, lot No 18, in the 14th range of Grandy. It occurs in a vein of quartz in a green slate, associated with a vitreous substance of copper.

The gold presents itself in small particles in disintegrated portions of the quartz lode in greater size of a pin downwards. Portions of the quartz are very rich but what proportion these bear to the whole mass, we have not yet prepared to say.

From the information, however, which we have received the discovery appears to be that most important yet made in the Canadian Gold Region. This region in Lower Canada includes 10,000 square miles, as demonstrated by the Geological Survey.

The source of the gold is undoubtedly here as in California and Australia, quartz veins.—If then as we are warranted in believing one of these veins has been discovered in Grandy, we may expect that it will be largely productive. With unlimited water power, cheap fuel and labor, in a healthy country where law and order reign, auriferous quartz far below the standard of that crushed in California and Australia will pay for working. If the quantity of the auriferous mineral is large and easily won, a very small amount of Gold, with cheap labor and skillful manipulation will pay for working. Thus in Hungary the gold mixture is raised from a depth of 200 fathoms, and although yielding only one tenth of an ounce to the ton, are also advantageously wrought. In quartz crushing half an ounce to the ton is considered in Australia and California as good paying work; and in such quartz the gold cannot be seen by the naked eye.

In the Grandy quartz not only is the gold visible, but it bears as large a proportion to the matrix in the specimens, selected of course, before us, as ten per cent. Of course we do not mean to say that any quantity of this average can be obtained, but only to show that the enclosed gold is usually coarse, and on that account the matrix may be expected to be more largely productive than where it occurs in finer particles, or under that yet untried chemical condition which frequently renders quartz in which the metal cannot be seen more productive than that in which its specks are visible.—*Montreal Advertiser*, June 26.

Time to Stop.

We observe that the organ of the Government in this city yesterday cast aspersions upon the intelligence and education of three members of the Opposition, Messrs. Gould, Munro, and Biggar, and contrasted them unfavourably not only with the Ministerial members, but with the Lower Canadian. We think it about time that these insults should cease. The opposition have no reason to be ashamed of the talents or acquirements of any of the representatives on their side. Mr. Gould, by his intelligence and activity, has created a fortune of an extent rare in this country, sufficient to buy up at least three-fourths of the members on the Ministerial side of the House. He is an active, intelligent business man, who has had little time to spare for literary pursuits but at the same time, in spite of the falsehoods of the Ministerial press, is able to write a better letter and make a better speech than Mr. James Beatty, who thought himself quite good enough to represent the Saugeen Division in the Legislative Council. Mr. Munro and Mr. Biggar are both worthy representatives of their class, the Canadian agriculturist; intelligent, well informed, and shrewd—able to discharge every duty devolving upon them as legislators with ease to themselves and satisfaction to their constituents. To the hands of such men the position of representative can be more safely entrusted than to the needy, restless office-seekers, who form the staple Ministerial strength of the House. One would think from the way the *Leader* talks that the Ministerial party was composed of none but scholars and gentlemen. We shall not follow a bad example by retorting upon the Government side of the House, although nothing could be more easy. We shall only recommend a party which boasts a Macbeth as one of its shining ornaments, not to throw stones at his neighbor's windows.—*Globe*.

DEAD BODY FOUND.—Mr. James Lowe, of Greenville, on the 25th instant, on an exploration in the neighbourhood of Lake Louise, in the township of Wentworth, came upon the dead body of a person who last his life in the woods about the 26th of November last in attempting to go round the north end of the lake. He had called at the house of an inhabitant, saying that he wished to go round the lake to the Gore of Chatham, and it was supposed, from his having given his name as William in one place and John Jackson in another, that he was not in his proper senses. He had stated in one place that he was from Nova Scotia, and in an other from the Isle aux Chats, in the County of Argenteuil. Those who saw him alive describe him to have been a man of about 5 feet eight inches high and stout built, with sandy whiskers and light complexion. He had on a West of England broad cloth black coat, which, when the body was

Agricultural.

Hints for July.

Hay cutting will have commenced in many parts of the Province before the first of this month. Cloyer should be cut as soon as it is fully in blossom and a portion of the blossoms have faded. If left too long the stems of the plant become dry and woody, and the leaves and tops break off and are lost. Cloyer hay in making should not be exposed too much to the weather. It dried too much it will not be so nutritive, or so much relied by the cattle. A good deal of argument has been expended upon the question of the proper time to cut timothy. Some have contended that the seed should be ripe, or nearly so, for the sake of its value as food, that this will more than repay for any deterioration in the quality of the stem and leaves, and that the weight of the whole crop will be increased thereby. But experience and observation will show that the same rule will apply to timothy as to clover, viz: that it should be cut when in full blossom. It is at this time that the plant contains the most saccharine matter, before it has been absorbed in the formation of seed, and the hay cut at this time is the sweetest, most nutritious, and most palatable to cattle. Let any one attend to an auction sale of hay, and he will find that that which is green colored and succulent looking, will always command a higher price than that which is fully ripened and coarser in appearance, the buyers thus giving the strongest testimony that their experience has shown them the greater value of the early cut hay. Anything that may be lost in weight by early cutting will be made up by the superior quality of the article. Besides, when there is a considerable breadth of meadow to be mown, there is a much better chance of being able to take advantage of favorable weather, and to get the crop secured in good average condition before grain harvest commences, by commencing a little too soon than a little too late.

Wheat and barley harvest will commence in some parts of the province about the middle of the month. To secure the greatest weight of wheat, the finest quality for flouring purposes, the least amount of bran and chaff, the least loss in harvesting, and the best quality of straw for fodder, wheat should be cut before it has got quite out of the milky state, that is about a week before being fully ripe, and when the straw has turned yellow about half way down the stalk. For seed, perhaps it is better to leave it standing till fully ripe. The efficient machines and implements now manufactured in different parts of the country for harvesting purposes, coming into pretty general use, enable the farmer to get through the important operations of this busy season much more easy and expeditiously than he could in former times, when all the laborer's work of mowing, reaping, raking, &c. had to be done by human hands and arms. Those owning large farms and who have not yet provided themselves with mowing and reaping machines, by obtaining such implements from our best makers, would very soon find the cost returned to them in the saving of labor, the superior execution of the work and the avoidance of waste.

We have heard pretty strong complaints of the depredations of the midge this summer. In some of the western parts of the province it is said to be devoting the wheat almost totally. In fact, in the neighborhood of Toronto, the midge is to be found, but where the wheat was sown early and stood the winter well, not in such quantities as last year. We are of opinion that the reliable remedy for the midge will be found in high farming, clean culture, thorough draining, sowing early, and early kinds of seeds. Wheat should not be sown on the same ground more than once in five, six, or seven years. Clay land should be clean and free from weeds or grass, but not made too fine. It should be somewhat rough and cloddy when sown; if it is made too fine, the seeds should be thoroughly decomposed, but not too much torn to pieces by over cultivation. If the soil is made too fine the plant is much more apt to be thrown out of the ground by the winter and spring frosts. If it is found that the fall wheat can not be grown by adopting the best systems of cultivation known, then of course the remedy must be to fall back upon spring wheat, sowing the kinds that will mature late, as has been already done with great success in different parts of the province.

There are still more crops that might be sown with advantage during this month. Buckwheat may be sown in the beginning of the month for the grain, and later for plowing down for manure; if the latter purpose it should be sown pretty thickly. Chinese millet may be sown for winter fodder or soiling; half a bushel of seed to the acre. Indian corn for soiling. White turnips may be sown all this month; and the stubble, or six weeks turnip, as late as the middle of August, and produce a valuable crop. The following are a few of the varieties of turnips which may yet be sown the seed of any of which, as well as several others, can be obtained of Mr. Fleming and probably other seed men of this city. The White Globe, a large root, very productive; fit for all use. The Yellow Bullock, or Aberdeen, a good producer, keeps well during the winter, excellent for feeding. Yellow Astringham, not quite so large as the Aberdeen, but of excellent quality for the table, and well adapted for market. Waites' Eclipse, a new variety here, yellow, with purple top, grows a large size, very good for feeding purposes. It is a most encouraging evidence of the progress our farmers are making in the improvement of their general system of husbandry, to find the cultivation of turnips and other roots increasing so largely as it has done within a few years. We believe that at least ten times the breadth of root crops is now sown than was sown a few years ago. Mr. Fleming alone, one of the seedmen of this city, has this year sold over a hundred bushels of Swede turnip seed, not to mention mangels, carrots, white turnips and other varieties.

Put the Cultivator and hand hoe frequently through the drilled crops this month, to stir the ground and keep down the weeds.

Amusement.

An old Scotch parson, praying after a fiery young brother had preached, said— "Lord, bless thy young servant; and with thy great wisdom prick him with thy Spirit, and let the wind out of him."

A man much addicted to drinking, being extremely ill with a fever a consultation was held in his bedchamber by three physicians. How to cure the fever and abate the thirst. "Gentlemen," he said, "I will take the trouble of your hands; you cure the fever and I will abate the thirst, myself."

The New Haven Register said that prize fights were encouraged by the Jews, but on being pushed for the authority, said it copied the item from some other paper, and added: "We shall double behind that passage of Scripture which says 'two shall be grinding at a mill.' That's all we know about it."

A poor Irishman who applied for a license to sell ardent spirits to one of our provincial towns in England, being questioned by the Board of Excise as to his moral fitness for the trust, replied—"Oh, an'thiss yer are—sure an'thiss much of a character a man needs to sell whiskey!"

"Charles," said a young lady the other morning, to her beau, "what is the cause of the market-bowl being ringing so?" "Well," said the beau, solemnly, "if I was to express my opinion, I should give it as my deliberate conviction that somebody is pulling the rope."

The following lines were found written in a hymnbook, which its owner had incautiously left in her par, in a church—"I look in vain—ho does not come a dear, dear, what shall I do? I cannot listen as I ought, unless he listens too. He might have come as well as not!—What plagues these fellows are; I'll but let's fast asleep at home, or smoking a cigar."

Change of Fortune.—Some years ago a servant girl who had robbed her mistress, a milliner in London, was sent to Sydney for a term of years. Since the discovery of the Balaclava plains, she has written to her former mistress that the colony was a good place; that she now kept her carriage she recommended her to come out and set up shop, and she would be happy to extend her patronage to a lady who so much esteemed her.

An abbreviation not to be found in the books, is now to be found on a tombstone in Dunkirk. The masons intended to put an old saint to sleep with the customary phrase, "Let her rest in peace," but the space on the stone gave out at the close of the word "her." The ready-witted sculptor, however, inserted the initials, and now the dead old lady sleeps beneath the laconic, but elegant epitaph: "Let her R. I. P."

A little urchin was running along High street, Worcester, he picked up a shilling on the footpath which was instantly claimed by a carman who thought to terrify him out of the coin. The youngster, however, assured a terrified air, and blurted out, "Your shilling isn't a hole in it."—"Oh, yes, it is," shouted the eager rogue.—"Then this 'un ain't it," coolly replied the urchin, and walked off in triumph.

A Home Trust.—The Rev. Mather Byles had a slough opposite his house, in which, on a certain wet day, a chain containing two of the town council stuck fast. Dr. Byles came to the door and saluted the officials with the remark, "Gentlemen, I have often complained to you of this nuisance, without any attention being paid to it, and I am very glad to see you stirring in this matter now."

Afflicted Read! European Medical House!—AND—Botanic Dispensary, No. 51, King-st., West, Toronto, C.W.,—Established by—Dr. GOODING, (formerly of England.) A NEW, SPEEDY, and most SUCCESSFUL mode of treating Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Marasmus, or wasting Consumption, Scindal Venereal Disease of the Kidneys & Bladder, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Scurvy, Merguerie, etc., etc., etc. No Charge for Advice. Dr. Gooding is now engaged in treating this class of maladies with the most astonishing success. The treatment adopted by him is now, it is based on scientific principles, and new discovered remedies, without minerals or poisons. The facilities of cure are such, that patients can be cured at home, from an accurate description of their case by letter, and have the medicine sent them by mail or express. NERVOUS DEBILITY. Young men who are troubled with weakness, generally caused by bad habits in youth, the effects of which are, dizziness, pain, forgetfulness, sometimes a ringing in the ears, faintness, weakness of the back and lower extremities, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, with melancholy, may be cured by the New Botanic Remedies. Country Patients. Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. Business correspondence strictly confidential. Address, DR. GOODING, No. 31, East Broadway, New York, Dec. 25, 1859. 1y-46

Patent, Patent. IMPORTANT TO SHOE MAKERS. THE Subscriber wishes to inform the Trade in general that he has bought of Mr. Thomas Anderson, Patentee, the full right to Vandy and Bell in the North Riding of York, the improved method of CUTTING AND GRIMPING. The great advantages derived from this Patent is, that Grimping in the usual way is entirely done away with, as Grimping Machines and Blocks are not required. There is also a saving of three to four hours in each pair of shoes. This fact alone is well worthy the attention of those who belong to the Trade. Our experience in the business warrants us in saying that this improved method is of a greater benefit to the Trade than anything yet introduced. The above Patent Right was granted April 5th, 1859. Parties in the Trade wishing to purchase Shop Rights, will please address to the subscriber. THOMAS HIGGINS, Boot and Shoe Maker, HOLLAND LANDING, Holland Landing, Jan. 2, 1860. 1f-17

"Equitable" Fire Insurance Company OF LONDON. CAPITAL, £500,000 STERLING. General Agent, British North American Colonies, CHARLES F. TILSTONE, MONTREAL. This Office insures against Loss or Damage by Fire, all descriptions of Buildings, including Mills and Manufactories, and the Goods, Wares and Merchandise in the same; Ships in Harbour or in dock; Craft on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and the Goods laden in the same; and Farming Stock of all descriptions. The "Equitable" Fire Office will, by constant analysis of its own experience from time to time, adopt such rates of Premiums as the nature of the risk may justify. With this view, an annual investigation will be made into each class of risk, and a return of one moiety of fifty per cent.—of the net excess will be made to all classes of Insurers, whose Policies have been in force for three years. The engagements of the "Equitable" are guaranteed by a responsible proprietor, and an ample subscribed Capital. The insured are free from the liabilities of a Mutual Insurance Society, and entitled, according to the plan of the Company, to a return of half the profit. Losses are made good without deduction or discount, and a creek is paid in Montreal, without reference to London. R. H. SMITH, Agent, Montreal, March 12, 1859. 1f-18

Half-Dollar Tea. TEA FOR HALF-A-DOLLAR PER POUND. A Superior Quality can be had at the Store of E. HUGHES, 112-114, Newmarket, Jan. 25, 1860, 1f-19

Notice. BRAN and SHORTS to Exchange for WOOD at the Newmarket Steam Mill. By order of the Assignees. O. FORD. ALSO, LOGS WILL BE SAWN in the Spleg, on Blakes or by the thousand feet. By order of the Assignees. O. FORD. Newmarket, Dec. 23, 1859. 1f-15

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS. Valuable description of blank for sale, Apply at the NEW ERA OFFICE, Newmarket, Jan. 2, 1860. 1f-20

Notice. THE Subscriber wishes to inform the inhabitants of Holland Landing, and Public in general, that he has constantly on hand a large stock of GENTS, YOUTHS, LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDRENS BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS, of superior quality, together with Boots and Shoes of almost all descriptions. A Call is respectfully solicited. W. CARLINE. Newmarket, May 18, 1859. 1f-14

FOR SALE. ONE Hundred and Thirty-two Acres of land being the Eighty-fourth Lot in the 19th Con. of the TOWNSHIP OF STEVEN, being of good soil and one acre cleared with a small house erected thereon. A creek runs across the front end. The lot is situated within two miles of Lake Huron. Apply to David Wiggins, the last lot on the 4th Con. of the Township of King. February 23, 1860. 1f-2

Furniture Wareroom. JOSEPH HILLARD, Newmarket, has constantly on hand a large Assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Black Walnut and Mahogany Side boards, Bureaus, Sofas, Tables, Chairs, and other articles usually required. PATENT BEDSTEADS, of various descriptions; also, Coffin Plates, Mirrors, Vases, &c., kept for sale. As the subscriber keeps Coffins ready made, he is prepared to furnish Funerals, on the shortest notice. Newmarket, February 18, 1854. 1f-17

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